

ORDNANCE HALL OF FAME

2004

**HISTORICAL
INDUCTEE**

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2004 Historical**

BRIGIDIER GENERAL BENEDICT CROWELL



Benedict Crowell earned a degree from Yale University in 1891 and embarked on a successful career as a leader in the steel and mining industries. In 1916, the Army recognized his engineering and industrial expertise, commissioned him a major in the Officer Reserve Corps, and appointed him to the Kernan Board. This board conducted one of the first systematic surveys of American industrial capacity for producing military materiel.

In 1917, Crowell was called to active duty and served on the General Munitions Board. The board supervised the distribution of government contracts to prevent competition among government purchasing agents and coordinated the munitions requirements of the US military and its allies during World War I. As a board member, he rapidly established an exemplary relationship with the steel industry and was almost immediately appointed Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Munitions.

As Director of Munitions, Crowell was a significant catalyst in improving the country's capability to produce arms and ammunition. He increased the annual rate of production of artillery to 24,000 guns by 1918, brought new explosives manufacturing and shell-loading plants on line, ramped up production of small arms ammunition to 3.5 billion cartridges during the war period, and championed mechanization of the Army.

In 1919, Crowell founded the Army Ordnance Association and continued to serve as its first president for 25 years. The Association fostered cooperation between civilian industry and government in support of the country's industrial preparedness.

In 1920, just before he resigned from his position as Assistant Secretary of War, Crowell helped frame the National Defense Act of 1920. Among other things, the Act made the Assistant Secretary of War responsible for planning industrial mobilization in peacetime to allow for a rapid surge in production in time of war.

In recognition of his continuing contributions, President Herbert Hoover appointed Crowell Brigadier General in the Army Reserve in 1931. Among his accomplishments in this capacity, he established a committee to examine the utility of the Educational Order system. Educational Orders were small orders for key materiel placed with private firms with the intent of giving them the experience and tools needed to quickly increase production to wartime levels.

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Crowell's committee urged increased use of Educational Orders, and they became an important aspect of the industrial mobilization that began in 1940 and 1941. Another Crowell committee, formed in 1941, studied the Ordnance civilian personnel system, recommending improvements in personnel management.

With the outbreak of World War II, Crowell was assigned as special consultant to the Secretary of War and conferred with the Secretary on management and industrial issues throughout the war.

In tribute to his efforts in promoting America's industrial preparedness, the Ordnance Association awarded Crowell the Major General C.C. Williams Gold Medal for Distinguished Ordnance Service in 1946.

BG Crowell died in September 1952.

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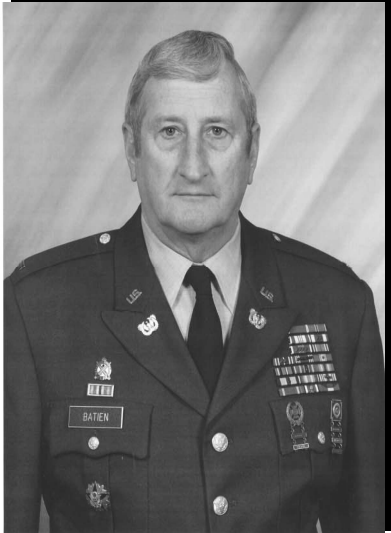
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CONTEMPORARY INDUCTEES

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CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE WILLARD W. BATIEN



Willard W. Batien was born in San Francisco, California, in 1947. He joined the Army in 1966 and served as a mechanic and maintenance supervisor until 1979 when, as a Sergeant First Class, he received a warrant officer appointment. Following graduation from the Unit Maintenance Repair Technician Course, he was assigned first as Maintenance Section Chief for the 267th Petroleum Pipeline Company at Fort Lee, Virginia, and then as Maintenance, Safety, and Calibrations Officer for the 503rd Transportation Company in Germany.

In 1983, Batien returned to the States for an assignment as the Maintenance Officer for the 497th Transportation Company at Fort Lewis, Washington, where he supervised more than 100 personnel in the Maintenance, Operations, and Repair Parts Section and was responsible for an inventory valued at \$10 million. Then, from 1984 to 1987, he served as the Maintenance Officer for the 5th Battalion, 15th Field Artillery, in the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, California. In this assignment, he not only maintained the battalion's equipment, which was valued at more than \$16 million, but also coordinated and supervised the battalion's rail, air, and sea deployments.

In 1987, the Army capitalized on Batien's management and training and assigned him as Maintenance Officer and Advisor to the Bahrain Defense Force. In this position, he supervised 25 American Soldiers and civilians and fielded 54 M60 Tanks and four M88 Recovery Vehicles with all supporting equipment to the Bahrain Defense Force.

In 1988, Batien was assigned to the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground as Director of the Warrant Officer Course and Special Staff Officer in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. While at Aberdeen, he deployed on short notice for Operation Desert Storm as Officer-in-Charge of a maintenance contact team supporting the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment and later joined the 71st Battalion Logistics Task Force in support of the 1st Armored Division.

When he returned from the Persian Gulf in 1991, Batien was assigned as Maintenance and Transportation Officer for US Army, Allied Forces Southern Europe, in Italy. As the Officer-in-Charge of maintenance and property accountability, he was responsible for a fleet of 300 vehicles and a \$2 million operating budget.

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From 1994 to 1996, Batien served as Advisor to the Director of Maintenance Management, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and Operations, Army Materiel Command (AMC) in Alexandria, Virginia. While assigned to AMC, he reviewed all Special Repair Activity requests from the field, devised a mobile repair capability for circuit cards, and provided Army-wide guidance on Chemical Agent Resistant Coating and the Army Oil Analysis Program. He also accompanied the 1st Armored Division to Bosnia as a member of a Center for Army Lessons Learned team.

In 1996, Batien moved to the Pentagon as Action Officer for Maintenance Policy and Issues in the Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. He was instrumental in the evolution of Integrated Sustainment Maintenance, worked in the Velocity Management group, and was involved in the development of the Equipment Repair Shelter.

Batien culminated his military career as Maintenance Systems Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Officer at the US Army Test and Evaluation Command, Alexandria, Virginia, where he was responsible for an operational evaluation of Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-A), a \$1.6 billion program designed to modernize the Standard Army Management Information Systems (STAMIS).

CW5 Billy Batien retired in 2000 after 34 years of dedicated and faithful service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

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BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES W. BODDIE, JR.



Born in 1945 in Augusta, Georgia, James Boddie was commissioned an Ordnance officer through ROTC in 1968 and detailed to the Infantry for two years. He served as an Infantry Platoon Leader at Fort Benning, Georgia; an Advisor in the Military Assistance Command Vietnam; and then Aide-de-camp to the Assistant Division Commander of the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam.

He returned to the States and to the Ordnance Corps in 1970, activating the 255th Ordnance Detachment at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and deploying it to Germany as the 255th Ordnance Company. In 1971, Boddie took command of the 575th Ordnance Company in Germany, beginning a long association with the company's parent unit, the 59th Ordnance Brigade. He was the Materiel Officer, 197th Ordnance Battalion, 59th Ordnance Brigade, from 1972 to 1973; then the Materiel Officer, and later Executive Officer, of the 3rd Ordnance Battalion; Brigade Assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel; and finally Commander, 3rd Ordnance Battalion, during the period 1979 to 1986. While commanding the 3rd Ordnance Battalion, the largest battalion in United States Army Europe (USAREUR), he accepted delivery of the Pershing II Missile and assumed responsibility for USAREUR's chemical weapons storage sites.

Boddie also held a series of important assignments in various Army Materiel Command agencies. From 1974 to 1975, he was Missile and Munitions Officer, US Army Missile Command, at Huntsville, Alabama. From 1975 to 1977 he served back-to-back tours as Aide-de-camp to the Commanding General, US Army Armament Command; and the Commanding General, US Army Armament, Research, Development, and Engineering Command (ARDEC). Then, from 1977 to 1978, he served as Research and Development Coordinator at ARDEC.

From 1987 to 1989, Boddie commanded the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant in Oklahoma. From McAlester, he moved first to Rock Island, Illinois, as Weapons Systems Management Director, US Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), and then to Redstone Arsenal where he assumed command of the US Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School from 1989 to 1992. At Redstone, he integrated Active Army and Reserve Component training and transitioned noncommissioned officers and warrant officers with nuclear weapons specialties into other fields.

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In 1992, Boddie returned to Rock Island as Deputy Commanding General for Procurement and Readiness at AMCCOM. In this position, he played a key role in dispatching Ammunition Support Teams and managing the air and sea shipment of ammunition to Somalia for Operation Restore Hope. He also assumed responsibility as the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition for the Department of Defense, and significantly improved the processing and oversight of third-party contracts at government-owned, contractor-operated ammunition plants.

Boddie culminated his military career as Commander, ARDEC and Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey. As a result of his efforts to streamline the workforce and reduce costs while improving efficiency, Picatinny Arsenal received the Research and Development Organization of the Year Award in 1995 and both the Community of Excellence Award and the Presidential Award for Quality in 1996.

BG Boddie retired in 1997 after 30 years of distinguished service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

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COLONEL SAMUEL L. CHAPPELL



Born in 1946 in Wyandotte, Michigan, Samuel L. Chappell joined the Army in 1969 and was commissioned upon completing Officer Candidate School. He served as Chief, Automatic Data Processing Team, US Army Management Systems Support Agency, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army from 1970 to 1972. Following a tour in Thailand as Chief, Maintenance Division, US Army Maintenance Activity, he returned to the States in 1973 and joined the Management Systems Support Agency again as Chief of the Operations Research/Systems Analysis Team.

After graduation from the Ordnance Officer Advanced Course, Chappell served in Germany from 1977 to 1980, first as Chief of the Supply and Maintenance Division, G4, 59th Ordnance Brigade, where he rewrote the supply and maintenance regulations, and then as Commander, Company D, 708th Maintenance Battalion, 8th Infantry Division. In 1980, he graduated from the Command and General Staff College and returned to Germany to serve as the 8th Infantry Division Materiel Management Officer. Following graduation from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1982, he was selected by the Chief of Ordnance to serve as Chief, Management Division, US Army Ordnance Center and School. In this position, he was instrumental in reestablishing the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, developing a new Ordnance Vision, and establishing the Ordnance Magazine.

From 1984 to 1985, Chappell served as Executive Officer of 702nd Maintenance Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, Korea. He returned to the States in 1986 to attend the Program Managers' Course and became Assistant Program Manager for Light Tactical Vehicles, responsible for the billion-dollar fielding of the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle. In 1987, he assumed command of the 801st Maintenance Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, where he improved combat readiness by increasing the unit's air assault qualification rate, instituting night training, and conducting hundreds of air assault logistics missions.

Following graduation from the Army War College in 1990, he became Chief, Ordnance Branch, Officer Personnel Management Directorate, PERSCOM, where he established a reputation for his fairness and ability to balance the officers' personal preferences with

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mission demands in making assignments during the turbulence associated with the build-up for DESERT STORM and the force reductions that followed.

In 1992, Chappell took command of the 101st Corps Support Group at Fort Campbell, where he assumed responsibility for 2,500 Soldiers in maintenance, supply, and medical units and honed the group's proficiency during more than 20 deployments. In 1994, he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG); in this assignment, he was involved in the reorganization and consolidation of three USAREUR divisions into one and directed the retrograde of the excess materiel for overhaul and redistribution. Subsequently, he served as the Deputy Director, Logistics Integration Agency, ODCSLOG, and was the catalyst and driving force in developing Army's logistics transformation and modernization initiative often referred to as the Army's "Revolution in Military Logistics."

Chappell culminated his military career as Chief of Staff, Army Chair, and Professor of Military Strategy and Strategic Logistics at the National Defense University. During his tenure at the University, he designed an elective course entitled "Joint Revolution in Military Logistics" that emphasized the need for transforming military logistics throughout the Department of Defense.

Colonel Chappell retired in 2000 after more than 30 years of distinguished service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

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CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE MICHAEL D'ANTONIO



Born in 1939 to Italian parents in Libya, Michael D'Antonio emigrated with his family from Italy to the United States in 1948. He joined the Army in 1967 and trained as a CH-47 helicopter mechanic at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Following assignments in Vietnam and the United States and promotion to Sergeant First Class, he was appointed a warrant officer in 1976.

From 1976 through 1982, D'Antonio served as Shop Technician and Platoon Leader, first in the 701st Maintenance Company, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, and then in the 48th Maintenance Company, Baumholder, Germany. At Fort Riley, his shop provided division-level maintenance support and heavy combat vehicle recovery; at Baumholder, it provided area support for 34 units with 1,500 vehicles and weapons.

In 1982, D'Antonio returned to the States as a Senior Course Writer at the Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, where he put his field expertise to use designing training courses for welders, machinists, and ground support equipment mechanics. Upon completing that mission, he was transferred to the Metalworking Services Division, where he supervised 49 instructors training more than 900 Soldiers a year. He was also involved with the Warrant Officer Restructuring Program and ensured that the interests of Allied Trades Technicians were represented.

From 1985-1987, D'Antonio was assigned as Advisor and Training Team Chief to the US Military Group, El Salvador. He trained local nationals to maintain vehicles and equipment, established a repair parts storage and issue facility, set up a fabrication and rebuild facility, devised an automated stock control system for repair parts and supplies, and managed a \$6 million budget.

D'Antonio returned to the Ordnance Center and School in 1987 to serve as Proponent Warrant Officer in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. He aligned warrant officer career management to comply with the Total Warrant Officer System and conducted boards to review warrant officer applications to ensure that the best noncommissioned officers were selected to compete for appointments. In 1990, he became Division Chief of the Metalworking Services Division of the Ordnance Center and School. In this capacity, he not only supervised the Division's 49 instructors, but also became the project officer for the construction of Cohen Hall, a

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\$7.6 million state-of-the-art training facility for metalworking services. In addition, he assumed responsibility for disassembling a 500-ton, 16-inch coastal defense gun, moving it from the Aberdeen Test Center, and reassembling it at its present location on the Ordnance Museum grounds.

D'Antonio served his final tour of duty as Advisor to the Honduran Technical Training Center from 1996 to 2000. He trained Honduran personnel in school management, instructor development, and course development in the areas of welding, machining, weapons repair, electronics, textile repair, automotive maintenance, body and fender repair, and painting. He also advised the Honduran Army, Navy, and Air Force on all matters pertaining to maintenance and logistics.

CW5 Michael D'Antonio retired in 2000 after 33 years of dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

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CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FIVE TROY A. DAUGHERTY



Troy A. Daugherty was born in Alachua, Florida, in 1948. After joining the Army in 1970, he served as an Instructor, Tank Turret Repairman, and Armament Shop NCOIC at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and in Germany. In 1976, when he was a Staff Sergeant, he received a warrant officer appointment and was assigned as Acting Chief of the Logistics Inspection Team, Inspector General's Office, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colorado.

From 1996 to 1980, Daugherty served as Armament Repair Technician first in C Company, 702nd Maintenance Battalion, Korea; and then in the 503rd Maintenance Company, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. At Fort Bragg, his shop set a record of four consecutive months of zero deadlines for all howitzers in the XVIII Airborne Corps. During this assignment, he was selected to test and evaluate the M198 Howitzer for the Operational Test and Evaluation Agency and subsequently assigned as the M198 Fielding Project Officer for the entire XVIII Airborne Corps.

Next, Daugherty served as Armament Maintenance Chief in the 1st Maintenance Battalion and then the 504th Maintenance Company in Germany. In 1981, he was selected to serve as Force Modernization Officer for the 7th Support Group, monitoring the deployment of 72 new systems to the units supported by the Group.

In 1983, he returned to the States to work in the Materiel Division of Combat Developments at the Ordnance Center and School. He coordinated with civilian industry, the Training and Doctrine Command, and the Department of the Army on maintenance management and training requirements for twelve projects, to include the Fire Support Team Vehicle. In 1985, Daugherty was selected to command the Ordnance Center and School's Warrant Officer Candidate Company. He supervised a cadre of 11 warrant officers and 19 enlisted Soldiers and a student contingent averaging 200 candidates.

After he completed the Warrant Officer Senior Staff Course, Daugherty returned to Korea in 1987 to serve as the Armament Maintenance Chief of the 702nd Maintenance Battalion. When he returned to the States in 1988, he was assigned to the Directorate of Training and Doctrine at the Ordnance Center and School where he managed all active duty and reserve component mechanical maintenance warrant officer training.

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In 1991, based on his vast knowledge of the warrant officer program, Daugherty was asked to serve as the Personnel Proponent Warrant Officer in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, a position which later evolved into that of the Regimental Warrant Officer. In 1992, he was reassigned to the XVIII Airborne Corps as the Warrant Officer Management Officer and served as the principal advisor to the G1 on all matters pertaining to the Corps' 450 technical service warrant officers.

Upon selection to Chief Warrant Officer Five in 1995, Daugherty was nominated and selected to serve as the Senior Personnel Proponency Officer at the Combined Arms Support Command, Fort Lee, Virginia. In this position, he was responsible for all personnel proponency actions concerning combat service support warrant officers.

CW5 Daugherty retired in 1997 after more than 26 years of dedicated service to the Ordnance Corps and the Army's warrant officer program.

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COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR JOSHUA C. HOOPER



Joshua C. Hooper was born in Claiborne, Tennessee, in 1952 and joined the Army in 1972. He spent the first 17 years of his career in the 82nd Airborne Division. A series of developmental assignments prepared Hooper for his capstone assignment as the Ordnance Corps Regimental Command Sergeant Major. These development assignments were: Mechanic, 2/231st Field Artillery Battalion; Motor Sergeant and Platoon Sergeant, 2/325th Infantry Battalion; Maintenance NCO, 2nd Brigade S4 Shop; Motor Sergeant and Platoon Sergeant, E Company, 782nd Maintenance Battalion; and finally, from 1985 to 1989, back-to-back First Sergeant tours with C and D Company, 782nd Maintenance Battalion.

In 1990, Hooper graduated from the US Army Sergeants Major Academy and successfully completed a number of challenging assignments as Command Sergeant Major. From 1990 to 1991, he was Command Sergeant Major, 125th Forward Support Battalion, 1st Armored Division, Bamberg, Germany. During this assignment, his battalion deployed to Southwest Asia with the Division for Operation Desert Storm. Next, he served first as Command Sergeant Major, 3rd Forward Support Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany, from 1991 to 1993; then as Command Sergeant Major, 101st Forward Support Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, from 1993 to 1996; and finally as Command Sergeant Major, 13th Corps Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas, from 1996 to 1997.

In 1997, Hooper was selected as the Ordnance Corps Regimental Command Sergeant Major at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Calling upon his vast experience as an Ordnance field soldier, he set about to improve the training received by Ordnance Soldiers at training sites located throughout the country. He was instrumental in the development of the Multicapable Maintainer specialties for the M-1 Abrams Tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. In addition, he played an active role in developing instruction at the Advanced Individual Training and noncommissioned officer levels for the 63B Light Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic specialty.

As the custodian of the Ordnance Corps' Noncommissioned Officer Academies at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, Hooper also played an integral role in developing the new Phase I training curriculum. Under his watch, both academies were accredited by the US Army Sergeants Major Academy on their first inspection, with no deficiencies noted.

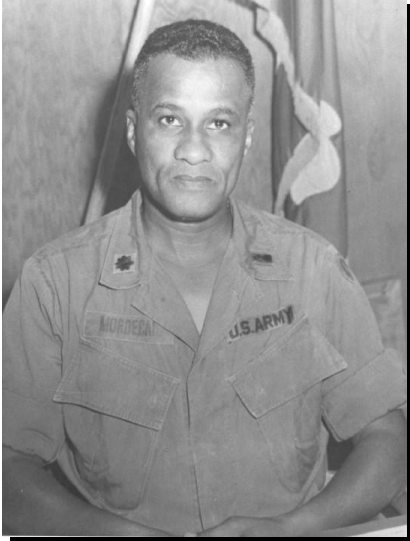
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During quarterly Military Occupational Specialty Reviews, Hooper recommended solutions to problems in soldier accessions, academic attrition, and retention. Likewise, he carefully monitored critical specialties to ensure that Ordnance Soldiers were distributed as equitably as possible throughout the Army.

Hooper was also actively involved in the Ordnance Center and School's Outreach and Home Town Recruiter Assistance Programs, providing Soldiers, resources, and equipment for displays, demonstrations, and job fairs. Of most significance, he never lost sight of his field soldier background, making frequent visits to the field in places like the Balkans and regularly observing training at the Army's training centers.

Command Sergeant Major Hooper retired in 1999 after 28 years of dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

COLONEL RONALD W. MORDECAI



Ronald W. Mordecai was born in the Panama Canal Zone in 1917, and immigrated with his family to the United States in the early 1920s. After attending the City College of New York from 1936 to 1940, he began working as a postal clerk in Washington DC and joined the Army in World War II. Following completion of the Ordnance Officer Candidate School at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1943, he took command of a 60-man training platoon at the Ordnance Replacement Training Center. In 1944, he shipped out for England and was assigned as Motor Transport Officer in the 1519th Quartermaster Battalion, where he was responsible for ferrying ammunition from depots to Army Air Force bases. Returning to the States in 1945, he served as Assistant Base Ordnance Officer at Lockbourne Air Force Base in Columbus, Ohio.

Mordecai left the Army in 1947, but was recalled to active duty in 1950 during the Korean War to serve as Operations Officer for the Hozono Ammunition Depot in Japan. In April 1951, he took command of the 630th Ordnance Ammunition Company in Korea and assumed responsibility for running three ammunition supply points in support of the I Corps.

In 1952, he returned to the States and was assigned to the Ordnance Center and School, where he served in a series of positions as Instructor, Chief of the Officer Training Branch, Chief of the Enlisted Training Branch, and Assistant Director of the Ammunition Training Division. After graduating from the Army Command and General Staff College in 1956, he was assigned as the Comptroller and Executive Officer of the US Army Ammunition Depot at Miesau, Germany, where he executed a \$7 million budget and supervised a workforce of 150 US personnel and 2,000 local nationals.

In 1958, Mordecai assumed duties as Chief, Administrative Motor Vehicle Management Branch, Headquarters, US Army Communications Zone (COMZ), Orleans, France. As part of this assignment, he developed operating procedures for the COMZ's 25 motor pools and negotiated a \$2 million purchase of administrative vehicles. In 1959, he assumed the duties of Executive Officer, Headquarters, US Army Missiles and Rockets Directorate, NATO Supply Center, Chateauroux, France.

In December 1959, Mordecai returned to the States to serve as a Department of the Army Inspector General, specializing in inspecting nuclear-capable organizations in the United States and overseas. In 1962, he returned to the COMZ in France as Chief, Munitions and Missile

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Division, US Army Supply and Maintenance Agency. In this capacity, he directed the US Army's inventory control and maintenance point for seven ammunition depots in France and Germany.

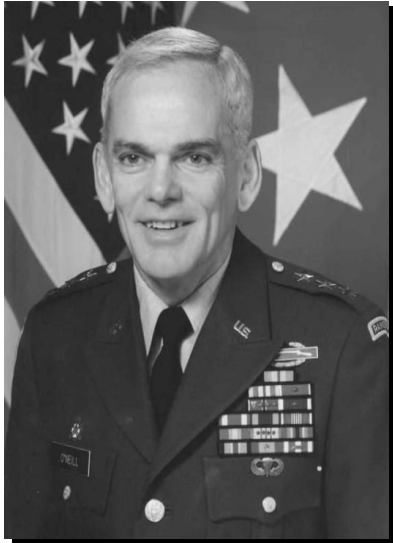
From 1965 to 1967, Mordecai served at Headquarters, US Army Materiel Command (AMC) first as Assistant Chief, Storage Division; and later as Chief, Ammunition and Nuclear Weapons Branch, Storage Division, Directorate of Supply. At AMC, he was involved in joint service ammunition operations, (which represented a \$114 million program at the time), and was directly responsible for the storage of munitions program at 12 CONUS depots during the Vietnam War build up. In 1967, he took command of the 191st Ordnance Battalion (Ammunition) in Vietnam where he managed an 80,000-ton stockpile of conventional ammunition and guided missiles for the entire II Corps Tactical Zone.

Mordecai culminated his military career as Chief, Weapons and Munitions Division, Directorate of Maintenance, AMC. In this position, he directed a nationwide program of maintenance for weapons and ammunition and was also responsible for the Army's munitions demilitarization program.

Colonel Mordecai retired in 1970 after 24 years of dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps. He died in January 2004.

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL MALCOLM R. O'NEILL



Malcolm R. O'Neill was born in Chicago in 1940 and commissioned through the ROTC program at DePaul University in 1962. He was initially detailed to Field Artillery and served as a forward observer and liaison officer in the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg from 1962 to 1964. Following graduation from the US Army Ordnance Guided Missile School at Redstone Arsenal, he volunteered for duty in South Vietnam and served as Senior Advisor to the Reconnaissance Company of the 21st ARVN Division from 1965 to 1966.

When O'Neill returned to the States in 1966, he served as an instructor at the Ordnance Guided Missile School and then as aide-de-camp to the Commanding General, US Army Missile Command. Upon completion of the Ordnance Officer Advanced Course, he attended Rice University and earned an MA in Physics. In 1970, he returned to Vietnam, serving as Assistant Chief of Staff, Ammunition, Da Nang Support Command, where he oversaw the storage and distribution of the 100,000 tons of ammunition in the Command's ammunition supply points.

When he returned to the States again in 1971, O'Neill attended the Army Command and General Staff College and was awarded a fellowship which enabled him to return to graduate school at Rice University. In 1974, following completion of the requirements for his PhD in Physics, he was selected first as the Project Manager for Laser Phenomenology, Missile Command, where he was involved in the use of powerful lasers in close combat, air defense, and air-to-ground engagements; and then as Program Manager, Strategic Fire Control Systems Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), where he carried out pioneering work using space-based lasers to destroy incoming ICBMs.

Following completion of the Army War College in 1981, he served as Deputy Project Manager, NATO Patriot Project Office, where he arranged Patriot missile co-production agreements with the Dutch and Germans, and then, in 1983, as the Chief of Staff, Missile Command. However, he was almost immediately board-selected to be the next Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Project Manager. Charged with responsibility for this \$14 billion program, he not only fielded the system to the first non-divisional MLRS battalion at Fort Hood, Texas, as well as divisional units in Germany, Korea, and Hawaii; but was also instrumental in implementing system improvements and in developing a new family of ammunition rounds.

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In 1985, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, Maxwell R. Thurman, selected O'Neill to join President Ronald Reagan's new Strategic Defense Initiative Office (SDIO), commonly known as the Star Wars Program. As a result, O'Neill was placed in charge of the largest of the four Star Wars directorates, the Kinetic Energy Weapons Directorate, which was responsible for developing hit-to-kill missiles employing kinetic energy warheads. During his tenure in this position, the Directorate developed the first kinetic energy weapon to kill a maneuvering space object.

In 1987, O'Neill assumed command of the US Army Laboratory Command at Adelphi, Maryland, where he was dual-hatted as Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Army Materiel Command (AMC). In this capacity, he commanded seven laboratories and managed AMC's research, development, testing, and evaluation budget. At the conclusion of this command, he served in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development, and Acquisition where he was responsible for directing a wide range of R&D programs and charged with organizing the Army's Acquisition Corps.

In 1991, O'Neill became the Deputy and Acting Director, SDIO. Much to his credit, when SDIO subsequently became threatened with the prospect of being dismantled, he persuaded the administration to reconsider its value and reestablish it as the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. As the first Director, BMDO, he testified dozens of times on Capitol Hill and traveled all over the world persuading our allies of the importance of theater missile defense.

LTG O'Neill retired in 1996 after 34 years of distinguished service that included an unprecedented 200 months of program management and research experience.

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**MS.
OLGA V. SUPPES**



A native of Washington DC, Olga Suppes began her career with the War Department in 1918 as a messenger in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance while she was still a high school student. During the interwar years, her diligence and dedication to the Army and Ordnance Corps were rewarded with promotions to minor clerk, clerk, and finally senior clerk in 1940.

When Germany overran France in June 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt decided to provide aid to Great Britain, and Suppes played a significant role in coordinating the transfer of US military surplus to the British. As a clerk in the Ammunition Supply Division of the Ordnance Department's Field Service, she took charge of the transactions leading to the transfer of millions of rounds of small arms and artillery ammunition, as well as explosives and smokeless powder, to Great Britain through a commercial intermediary, the United States Steel Corporation.

Once the Lend Lease Act, which permitted direct delivery of war material to England and other countries fighting the Axis Powers, was passed in March 1941, Suppes' responsibilities were substantially increased. She was tasked with organizing the Lend-Lease Section of the Ammunition Supply Division, which continued the process of shipping ammunition, bombs, powder, and TNT to the beleaguered British.

As the likelihood of American involvement in the war loomed, Suppes was promoted and transferred to General Headquarters, US Army Air Forces, Bolling Field to help staff and lead the military's rapid expansion program. A year later, in 1942, she was promoted again and became the Administrative Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge of the Ordnance Section, US Army Air Forces. This activity was responsible for providing the specialized units that armed the aircraft and maintained the Army Air Forces' ground equipment, and Suppes played a significant role in assigning civilian technicians, analyzing fiscal requirements, allocating funds, and coordinating Ordnance functions at the various air bases.

Suppes' continued superior performance earned her additional promotions in 1943 and 1944. In 1943, she became the Senior Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance where she initiated and coordinated statistical studies for the Field Service; and in 1944, the Administrative Officer to the Chief of the Field Service Division, where she assumed responsibility for administering the Division's substantial depot and field service activities.

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Further advancements came after the war. In 1951, she was promoted to Chief Administrative Officer of the Field Service Division, and, in 1958, ultimately, to GS13, Supervisory Management Officer in the Field Service Division. In this position, she was responsible for both the Division's personnel management program as well as coordination with units in the field and other Army agencies.

Ms. Suppes retired in 1963, coincidental with the disestablishment of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, after 45 years of dedicated service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps. She died in 1993.

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MAJOR GENERAL NORMAN E. WILLIAMS



Norman E. Williams was born in Washington DC in 1942 and commissioned through ROTC at Loyola College in 1964. After graduation from the Ordnance Officer Basic Course, he served in Germany as Supply Officer, Shop Officer, and Commander of both D Company as well as Company A and Headquarters Company, 724th Maintenance Battalion. Following company command, he was assigned to the Major Items Branch of the US Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, where he restructured all Army of Vietnam units to reflect modernized equipment and developed the concept of Mobile Maintenance and Supply Teams to train them.

From 1970 to 1973, Williams served first as a tactical officer for new lieutenants and then as an Instructor in Maintenance Management at the Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground. Upon graduating from the US Army Command and General Staff College in 1976, he was assigned as Maintenance Staff Officer at the Army Logistics Evaluation Agency, where he rewrote the outdated Army regulation on maintenance policy and saved millions of dollars with the first "War on Batteries" program. In 1979-1980, he served as both the Materiel Officer and Executive Officer of the 194th Maintenance Battalion in Korea. From 1981 to 1983, he commanded the 801st Maintenance Battalion, 101st Airborne Division and was instrumental in helping the Division achieve its best maintenance posture in 21 years.

After graduating from the Army War College in 1984, Williams served as Chief of the Concept and Studies Branch at the Ordnance Center and School. He restructured the non-divisional and general support maintenance companies, wrote the requirements documents for the new Armored Maintenance and Recovery Vehicles, and developed the Master Diagnostician Program.

From 1987 to 1989, Williams commanded the 4th Combat Service Support Training Brigade at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he initiated the Platoon Training Concept and implemented the Whole Soldier Training Concept, giving the Training Battalion Commander responsibility for the development of both military and technical skills.

In 1989, Williams was assigned as the Deputy Commander for Combat Developments at the Combined Arms Support Command at Fort Lee, Virginia and played a key role in the transition to multifunctional combat service support battalions, funding the Palletized Load

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System, and developing support concepts for Air-Land Battle future. In 1991, he became the first Ordnance officer to command the Army and Air Force Exchange System in Europe.

From 1992 to 1993, Williams served as Director of Plans and Operations in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG). In 1993, he took command of the United Nations Logistics Forces in Somalia and assumed responsibility for commanding troops from seven nations. Following command, he returned to ODCSLOG to become the first Director of Transportation, Energy, and Troop Support.

From 1994 to 1997, as Director of Logistics and Security Assistance for US Central Command, he provided oversight of the Department of Defense's largest foreign military sales and assistance program, improved the status of pre-positioned materiel in Southwest Asia, and conducted the no-notice, force-protection relocation of over 5,000 personnel following the Kobar Towers bombing in Saudi Arabia.

Williams culminated his military career as the Chief of Staff at the Army Materiel Command in Alexandria, Virginia, where he led a team that disposed of \$495 million in excess and obsolete depot stock and was instrumental in managing the Revolution in Military Logistics.

MG Williams retired in 1999 after 34 years of distinguished service to the Army and the Ordnance Corps.

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